TWO CENTS

Army Recruits Will Be Hur

ried to France Ahead of

Original Schedule

Coincident with the arrival in Eq

ope of Maj. John J. Pershing and his

staff, it became known yesterday that

novement are nearing completion a

The preparations under way cor emplate a movement far greate

than at first indicated. America wil

at least 200,000 fighting men before winter, according to the present plans

winter, according to the present plans. Thousands of the men now being enlisted in the army through voluntary recruiting will have their chancotoget into action long before it was generally expected they would. I became known yesterday that re-enforcements to be rushed to Pershing as soon as his initial division is across the water will be composed largely of these recruits, of whom 107,800 have entered the army since war was declared.

The War Department is moving largely along the suggestions of Marshal Joffre that mon be sent to France with a little training and undergo a course of intensive preparation behind the lines there. The plan which became known yesterday is a modification of Joffre's proposal.

Trained Regulars.

Recruits will be "salted" with a balancing force of trained regulars. Many have already had several months' training here and probably will get in a month or two more before they are sent to France.

These volunteers will compose the second force to go oversess. The

War Department is moving

WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1917.

GRAFT PLOTS TO CHEAT ARMY

Contractors for Cantonments Charged with Scheming to Raise Costs and Add Thousands of Dollars to Profits.

Widespread graft plots to bilk the government out of thousands of dollars on army cantonments—and possibly on naval vessels, although the latter has not been proved—have been discovered.

The workings of the scheme were simple and assured heavy profits to the contractors involved. The whole plot brings back the scent of the embalmed beef scandals of the Spanish war.

In order to obtain speed on cantonment construction work the War Department arranged to award contracts on a cost plus basis, that is, they agreed to pay the contractor all costs of material and labor and assure him a fair profit. Seven per cent of the sum total expended on the contract was the figure set as profit. In the navy a number of contracts were let at cost plus 10 per cent profit.

In addition to a great amount of other construction work the army

had contracts to let for sixteen cantonments at a total cost of \$77,000,-000. This would assure more than five millions in profit to the contractors. Hundreds of millions are being spent by the navy.

Letters to Congressmen. The first hint of graft in the army contracts was "tipped off" in letters to Congressmen by private persons on the scene of the construction work. The scheme of the contractor in one case, investigation of which revealed uses and led to an entire reorgan abuses and led to an entire reorganisation of the army plans, was this:
He went into the market for lumber, purchasing at \$50 per thousand feet, when the local market price was 550 per thousand feet. For carpenters and other laborers of the semi-skilled class he paid \$7 a day, whereas the local wage then was about \$4 a day. By thus idoubling the cost of the job he doubled his own percentage of profits. The companies working with him—those who supplied him with materials at prices high above the market—shared in the graft and kept quiet.

rament's attention was in Georgia. mt's attention was in Georgia, t word of the juggling with con-is said to have been received by sentative John J. Fitzgerald, of York, chairman of the House opriations Committee. It was at the time the army and navy budget, carrying three billions of dollars in appropriations, was pending in the

appropriations, was pending in the House.

The case was immediately brought to the attention of Secretary of War Baker, it was learned yesterday. He ordered an immediate investigation by the Quartermaster General's department, of which Maj. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe is chief. Then, on his own initigitive, he wired Maj. Gen. Wood, commander of the Southeastern Department, to start an investigation.

A signed statement by Secretary Baker to the Committee on Appropriations admitted that these investigations disclosed abuses in many items of the contract. Some of the costs which appeared large might find justification, however, he asserted.

The War Department yesterday was

of merging the trade bodies of Washington for many years," he said. "I favored and worked for the amalgamation some years ago and I have never had reasen to change my opinion.

on the contrary, I am more than ever convinced that the sooner the unification is effected, just so soon will Washington begin to progress. We have stood still for 50 years. "I would summarize briefly the advantages of one great commercial body thus:

vantages of one greet commercial body thus:
"I. Increased influence with Con-gress and the advancement of suf-frage for the District.

2. Ample working capital and the elimination of the duplication of work with the consequent duplication of ex-pense.

pense.
"I The opportunity for the city
to expand commercially thus offering "I The opportunity for the city to expand commercially thus offering more avenues for employment for our boy and girl graduates.
"In the matter of influence, our word and our force with Congress is discounted because it is divided. Members of Congress have told me that they were sick and tired of having delegations from the District constantly appearing before committees and button-holing members, agreeing on the fundamentals but in disagreement on details. Now, if we had one large body that situation would certainly be eliminated. We must marshal every ounce of influence we possess, we must conserve every bit of our energy and work upon constructsess, we must conserve every bit of our energy and work upon construct-ive lines, if we are to get the vote in the District in the near future. And I am certain that suffrage will not longer be denied to the District if we make the right fight in the next Congress."

UNSOLICITED CIRCULATION **INCREASES**

The increases recorded below for each day of this week were secured without the aid of can-

HOME-SUBSCRIBER INCREASES

For the seven weeks June 2d......3,295

Monday, June 4th ... Tues., June 5th

Wed, June 6th Thurs., June 7th

3,331

Order the 2c Herald delivered to your door daily and Sunday for 30c a month-1c

MOUNTAINEERS DEFY

Virginians Open Guerrilla Warfare Firing on National Guardsmen. Firing on National Guardsmen.

(By International News Service.)
Roanoke, Va., June 8.—The mountaineers of this section are up in arms against the carrying out of the selective draft system, and desultory guerilla warfare has developed.

For the past two nights the mountain men have been firing from ambush at the National Guardsmen and agents of the Department of Justice who were sent into this district after a plot to resist conscription was disclosed.

a plot to resist conscription was dis-closed.

A posse of Guardsmen, while scour-ing the mountains, traced a small gang of outlaws to the entrance of a cave. They surrounded the place, be-lieving they had the mountaineers trapped. Later, however, it was learned that there was a secret out-let in the rear of the cave, through which the men escaped.

The guardsmen and government agents are hot on the trail of the outlaws, and arrests are expected at any time.

CURED OF ANTHRAX.

New York, June 8.—William Mar-mack was discharged from Bellevue today as cured of anthrax. He con-tracted the disease while handling hides, and had been in the hospital three weeks.

WASHINGTON BOY, WOUNDED AT VIMY RIDGE,

Eat Liberty Loan Pie;

Save Money, Buy a Bond

Chicago, June 8.-Leading Chicago

notels and restaurants announced to-

day they are serving their patrons Liberty Loan pie-an economical dish-

and advising them to put aside the

money they save thereon and buy lib-

erty bonds.

The pies cost 80 cents each, and one will serve four people. They contain meat and five different vegetables. Recipes will be supplied to housewives by the Liberty Loan Committee.

War "to Make World Safe for Democracy."

More Defensible Reason

Calls Talk Balderdash.,

sensation to the hundred millions of Americans."
Reed said he interpreted this and other statements by Harding to mean that Lewis and he (Reed) had criticised the administration in executive session. He denied that either he or Lewis had charged that there was "misconduct" of the war, or "anything in the conduct of the war calling for investigation." He said Harding endeavored to imply there was something "unholy and infamous" hidden. But Harding said all he had in mind was that the country had been unprepared in the past.

Army Must Be Bone Dry,

Attorney General Rules

Attorney General Kules

The army as well as the navy is to
be bone dry.

This was the decision handed down
last night by Attorney General Gregory in response to a question from
Secretary of the Navy Daniels. Mr.
Daniels has sent the following telegram to all naval stations:

"The Department requests opinion
Attorney General as to whether Section 12, Selective Draft Act., containing prohibition provisions, applies to
naval forces. Attorney General replied in part as follows: This Department has administratively construed
the provision in question as covering
the entire military establishment of
the United States, including the navy
and marine corps. Please give this
matter widest publicity."

SLACKER ARRESTED.

TELLS VIVID STORY OF HISTORIC ATTACK

"Bill' Covert, Former Employe of The Herald, Manned Gun in an Exposed Position.

Here is "Bill" Covert's story-Young Bill" who's only 19 and used to be a printer in The Herald composing room-of how the Canadian outfit he's in swept over Vimy Ridge. He tells 'the story to one of his friends on The Herald in a letter written at Brook War Hospital, Woolwich, London, where he is recovering now from wounds on his back, his arms, his neck and his ears. This is the way "Bill" tells it:

more information about my trip "over the top" at Vimy, which led to my final mistreatment at the hands of the "wicked Hun."

The battalion left the camp near Mount St. Eloi, en route to the line at 8:30 p. m., Sunday night, April 8. We arrived at our destination about 2 a. m., next norning. My platoon was crowded into a wine cellar amongst the ruins of Neuville St. Vasat. Fou can imagine for yourself how much sleep we got before going into the attack, when our barrage opened up before daybreak. The manks went over the top first, and though not yet scheduled to appear on the surface, thanks to our platoon officer, most of us went up above to witness the weird spectacle of tanks in operation, despite the danger or enemy shells. It sure was an inspiring sight.

After having satisfied our curiosit. final mistreatment at the hands of

After having satisfied our curiosits, we were ordered below again to await our turn in the game. The Fourth Brigade started the infantry advance on our front, followed by the Fifth. Then our brigade, "The Cast-Iron Sixth," started in to do its bit. We "went over" exactly at 8:10. It remained for the Twenty-ninth Battalion to take the final objective, nearly two miles away. D Company was to make the final charge and establish advanced outposts. On our left was an Imperial Company, on our right, C Company Twenty-seventh. There were two waves each to a company. The greater part of the way we had remarkably few casualties. On the other hand the enemy's were very heavy.

Saw Horrible Sights.

ties. On the other hand the enemy's were very heavy.

Saw Horrible Sights.

Our artilery was putting up the greatest bombardment in the history of the world—something like four and a half times as many guns were being used in this advance as were employed on the Somme. Everything was done like clock work. At set times we halted for certain periods, awaiting our barrage to lift. As we advanced on our way forward scores of prisoners were seen coming in. I never saw such a downcast, miserable bunch of beggars in all my life. They were all as pale as ghosts, thin, hargard—like scared rabbits. Here and there we saw some of our own dead, sitting or lying in uncannily natural positions, just as they were probably, before receiving their death, wounds. Undaunted by these horrible sights, we continued on. The ground we advanced over was actually torn up by the 'terrific artillery fire which preceded us, hardly a square foot of soil remained untouched. The enemy's barbed wire was blown to atoms. There was not a trace of an enemy trench left. Hundreds of the Germans must have been buried in their deep dug-outs, the dug-outs they were wont to boast could not be penetrated by British shells.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

AMERICAN SHIP SUNK; **IDENTITY A MYSTERY**

French Sailors, Survivors of U-Boat Disaster, See Vessel Torpedoed. (By International News Service.) (By International News Service.)

Paris, June 8.—An unknown American ship has been sunk by a German submarine in the English Channel, boats containing survivors were shelled and sunk.

News of the destruction of the ship and the subsequent attack on the survivors was received at a French port today from survivors of the French sailing ship Jeanne Cordonnier. rechen saling snip Jeanne Coronnier.

The French sallors were in small boats, their own ship having been sunk by a U-boat, when they witnessed the torpedoing of the American vessel. Both ships were sunk on May 21. The French sailors suffered great hardships, but finally managed to reach Havre. They said they were so far from the American steamer that they could not distinguish her name.

More U. S. Destroyers Expected by France

Paris, June 8.—The Matin stated to-day that another flotilla of American destroyers, and patrol, boats is expect-ed in European waters shortly to en-gage in submarine hunting and con-voy service.

STEAL REGISTRATION CARDS.

STEAL REGISTRATION CARDS.

New York, June 8.—New York slackers are using registration cards stolen in Philadelphia to evade the registration law here, police declared today. The blank cards have been filled in with the names of the holders, and names of registrars are forged. Detectives are trying to trace the plot and run down the sellers of the blank cards.

SLACKER ARKES IED.

New York, June 8.—Declaring he was opposed to all wars and admitting that he had falled to register last Tuesday. He had falled to register last Tuesday. He said he was formerly a Socialist but is now a conscientious objector.

SSO.50 to Chicago, III., and Return. Baltimore and Ohio, June 14, 15, 16; valid for return until 26th.—Adv.

THOUSANDS OF LIVES LOST IN EARTHQUAKE, IS BELIEF

Meager Advices From San Salvador Arouse Fears of Heavy Toll-Ashes Showered On Capital City.

(By the International News Service.)

San Juan Del Sur, June 8.-Thousands of lives were lost in the destruction by earthquake of the city of San Salvador and several other towns in Salvador, it was feared late today from meager advices received here. The country surrounding the volcano was lighted up for miles

by the flames and molten lava.

The towns of Santa Tecla, Quezalti Peque, Nejapa, Suchichoto, Paisnal, Armenios, and Mejicanos also were destroyed, advices from Tegucigalpa, Honduras, say.

San Salvador has been rendered untenable by earthquake and volcanic eruption, according to a message received last night by the State Department from Mr. Long, Minister at the ill-fated city.

The message, which was undated, was believed to have been sent Thursdey evening. At the time there was a steady shower of dry ashes failing over the city. Long stated that the damage done to the legation building will render it unlhabitable, but that all records were safe.

His message indicates that the entire city was either damaged by carthquake shock or covered by ashes from the volcano of San Salvador began to erupt and belched to be side toward Quetzalte Peque. Later there was another very severe shock ut the tremors decreased in violence. While the eruption was shaking the damage done to the legation building will render it unlhabitable, but that all records were safe.

His message indicates that the entire city was either damaged by carthquake shock or covered by ashes from the volcano of San Salvador began to erupt and belched to said savere shocks, apparently on the side toward Quetzalte Peque. Later there was a steady shower of ashes.

While the eruption was shaking the damage done to the legation building were the city and surrounding country, there was a steady shower of ashes.

Although Mr. Long's message is very terse, it is possible to read because the time that there must have been a terrible panic in the city of San Salvador. One important business section had been destroyed by fire at the time he telegraphed, but the time he telegraphed, but the time he time he telegraphed, but the time he time

SHIPPING BOARD RETAINS ENGINEER EUSTIS, OSTENSIBLY BACKING WOODEN-VESSEL PLAN

Charges made by Fred A. Eustis and Fore the country and wants everyone to know the peril.

4. Mr. Clark says that the effect of publishing the truth to the country is that now the ships will be built. He will continue the fight as a private citizen. neers assigned to the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation, that Gen. Goethals, head of the corpora-

developed these sensational features yesterday:

1. Gen. Goethals dismissed Measrs. Clark and Eustis 'for lack of loyalty and misstatement and misrepresentation of facts."

2. The United States Shipping Commission, under whose auspices the fleet corporation was inaugurated, held a two hours' seasion to consider the controversy. At the end of the session, Chairman Denman announced that the status of Mr. Eustis, who holds a dual position with the shipping commission, was unchanged so far as the commission is concerned. To which Vice Chairman Theodore Brent significantly added: "Eustis has the confidence of the commission." The Shipping Boad refused to abide by Gen. Goethals' summary action and retained Mr. Eustis, thereby ostensibly giving its approval to the attitude taken by Mr. Eustis in favor of wooden ships and quick construction.

Mr. Eustis in a statement says he will accept dismissal graciously because he has put the plain truth bel Senator Denies U. S. Is in One of the first partisan debates since Congress declared war occurred in the Senate yesterday. It smacked of bitterness and revived old lisues. Senator Harding, of Ohlo, made a fervent speech in which he criticised the administration for instilling little confidence in the people of the country. He instinuted that Democratic Senators had criticised the administration in executive sessions of the Senate.

Harding did not acquiesce in the Presidential declaration that this country is in the war to "make the world safe for lemocracy." The Ohio man said:
"I believe in democracy just and

the will continue the light as a par-vate citizen.

5. Shipbuilders, in secret conference here, decide to bring suit against the government in different cities, claim-ing that Gen. Goethals has repudiated contracts verbally agreed upon, and causing them heavy losses in time and 6. Arthur MacArthur, one of the

IRISH TROOPS WIN DAY FOR GEN. HAIG; 6,400 TEUTONS CAPTURED IN BELGIAN DRIVE

world safe for lemocracy." The Ohio man said:
"I believe in democracy just as much as any other man on this floor. I can find my heart thrilled with the blood of this great nation taking its part in the maintenance of human libertles, or the safety of the liberty of the world. I am not a little impressed by the part of this great republic in making sure the guarantees of the best civilization the world has ever known. By International News Service.) London, June 8.-Irish troops won he day for Great Britain in the More Defensible Reason.

"But the nations called upon to have a fight must have a more defensible reason for even these ideals. And the one indefensible reason for the United States is the defense of the American national rights and the maintenance of American honor and our freedom to participate in the commerca of the seas. ing in of the salient below Ypres. Messines Ridge was carried. The toil of prisoners this evening had grown to 6,400. The battle is by no means over yet. All along the nine-mile front on which the British second army swept ahead yesterday, the teutons massed troops today, and their guns developed a significent zest. Three counter attacks were launched in the last twenty-four hours, but they were weak. The Germans were still stunned by the surprise blows, particularly by the earth-shaking burst of one million pounds of ammuniton. At isolated points strong Bavarian detachments were still holding out today between Wytschaete and Messines. There positions form pockets in the new British lines. To relieve these, the Germans are expected to send fresh reserves into battle simultaneously with an effort to recapture the ridge.

Berlin today admitted a German withdrawal to a prepared position. The Kaiser's war office conceded penetration of the Teuton lines at three points. Fifteen entente airplanes were points. Freich on the Alsne and Champagne fronts. Thus far, according to Paris, he has obtained no results.

The British war office in a statement today emphasized the completeness of yesterday's success. The battle, it gaid, "was a gauge of the ability of the German troops to step our advance under conditions as a ramy can ever hope for, with every advantage of The toll of prisoners this evening had grown to 6,400. The battle is by our freedom to participate in the commerce of the seas.

"We can go to the people with that and find an unfailing response in every American heart."

Harding was brought to his feet by an onslaught from Senator James Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois. Recently Harding chided Lewis for partisanship in the New Hampshire campaign last winter. Yesterday Lewis asserted that Harding in a Memorial Day speech at Columbus had termed the liberty loan campaign "hysterical and unseemly." Lewis said this was not only partisan, but was "calcuand unseemly." Lewis said this was not only partisan, but was "calculated to paralyze and deaden the consequences" of the loan campaign. He also said that Harding had scoffed at the idea that this country now fought the German autocracy but not the German people. It was to this latter allegation that Harding replied.

Calls Talk Baldgrdash.

"If I were in some other place than the Senate Chamber, where one might speak with a little more freedom than the courtesies of this body lequire to be observed," Lewis declared, "I would say that much of the sentiment uttered concerning our part in the war is balderdash."

One expression by Harding excited Reed, of Missouri, Harding safd:
"If I were of a mind to do so, I could stand upon this floor today with criticism well-founded and substantiated by facts which would proye a

the day for Great Britain in the Wytschaete battlefield yesterday. Men from the south of the Green Isle stormed forth side by side with Ulsterites. To them was credited today the victory that resulted in the crushing in of the salient below Ypres. In of the salient below Ypres. British lines south of Ypres were strengthened during Friday, and sev-Australians and New Zealanders gallantly held up their end of the flanks.

strengthened during Friday, and several violent counter-attacks of the enemy were repulsed, says the official war office-report tonight.

war office-report tonight. The number of prisoners reported tonight is 6,400. The communication says:

"During the day our new line south of Ypres has been organized and secured. German counter-attacks southeast and northwest of Oost Taverne and east of Messines were repuised with loss by our infantry and broken up by our artillery fire.

"Over 6,400 prisoners, including 122 officers, have already passed through the collection stations as a result of yesterday's operations. More than 20 guns thus far have been collected."

Paris, June 8.—Artillery fighting is severe in the region of Chemin des Dames, especially in the Cerny sector and south of Filain, the war office report tonight says. On the Belgian front positions about Luzerne were furiously bombarded. Heavy shelling of Steenstraete was reported.

BRITISH SHIP SUNK; **FIVE DEAD, 28 LOST**

teamer Southland Torpedoed Five Americans Rescued.

(By International News Service.) New York, June 8.—Five person

New York, June 8.—Five persons were filled and 28 are missing as a result of the torpedoing and sinking of the 12,000-ton British steamshop Southland, according to a message received at the offices of the International Mercantile Marine Company here this afternoon. There is still hope that some of the missing men will yet be rescued, the cable dispatch said.

The Southland, in the service of the British government, left Liverpool for Philadelphia on May 30. The date of her sinking is not given.

The Southland was formerly the Vaderland, of the Red Star line. She carried a crew of about 125 men, including many Americans. Late dispatches this afternoon said there were five American survivors: Albert Lyone, of Bridgwater, Mass.; A. McCoy, Los Angeles; James Geoghehan, Salamanca, N. Y.; John McNeil, Providence, R. I.; and James Houser, Middletown, Pa.

Conscripted Persons Must Appear Immediately for Physical Examination.

With reports on registration still ming in from the various States, the War Department yesterday turn-ed its attention to the question of

ed its attention to the question of exemptions,

It was learned that the following routine had been determined upon:

1. Draftining will begin about June

18. Names will be chosen by the jury wheel system by local officials for each 30,000 of population.

2. All men whose names are drawn will be instructed to appear for physical examination before an official medical board.

3. If found physically fit, the man will then be given an opportunity, if desired, to present his claim for exemption. If such claim is denied by the board in the first instance, he will have the privilege of appealing to the Board of Review, one of which will be established in each Federal judicial district. Here decision will be final, aside from a possible appeal to the President.

It was definitely declared at the War Department yesterday that there is no basis for the widespread reports that the physical requirements of the army will be lowered when the examiners begin their work with the drafted men.

Unwise Procedure.

Unwise Procedure policy.

It also was stated that the department believes the men who will be brought in under the draft will for the most part be abler physically than the general run of yolunteers, and that a lowering of the standards will e unnecessary. Provost Marshal General Crowder is trial reasons.

Other officials—especially General Staff men—believe that only one out of four can be secured at the best, or nearly 3,000,000 names will have to be drawn to secure the quota of \$25,000.

FAMILY OF THREE SLAIN AND BURNED

ruins of their home, which had been destroyed by fire.

Neighbors were attracted to the Queen homestead by a glare of light against the sky, but when help arrived it was too late to save the family. The condition of the bodies when recovered proved to local authorities that the family had been murdered and the home subsequently set on fire and destroyed.

No reason is known for the murder, the Queens enjoying a wide acquaintance and having no known enemies.

Examination of the scene today indicated the murderer set fire to the house and outbuildings and then, when Queen and his wife went to investigate, shot them and attacked them with an axe.

Their bodies, were found videled by gate, shot them and attacked them with an axe.

Their bodies were found riddled by loads from a shot gun and choked by the murderer to make sure they were dead. The body of the daughter, clad only in a night gown, was found near the door.

The daughter was a teacher in the Riegelsville public school,

J. N. Darling

(Ding)

His powerful cartoons are so well thought of that the New York Tribune is publishing them on its front page.

Magazines like the Literary Digest and the Outlook are reproducing many of his draw-ings as the best cartoons of the

He is now telling with his pen the big national questions of the day—of our foreign relations and preparedness. There is a big punch in his work which suggests the old master, Dav-

His reputation is fast becom-

His Cartoons Will Appear in

Monday.

AMERICA TO SEND VAST ARMY; PERSHING AND AIRMEN ARRIVE

General Accompanied by Staff and Detachments of Engineers and Nurses.

(By International News Service.) London, June 8.—Maj. Gen., John J Pershing, commander of the United States troops which will fight in France, arrived here today accompanied by his staff. The party disembarked at a British port, after an uneventful voyage from the United States, and hastened here on a special train. States, and hastened here on a special train."

Upon his arrival here Gen. Pershing was welcomed by Walter H. Page, the United States Ambassador; Lord Derby, the secretary of war; Viscount French, commander-in-chief of the British home forces; Lord Brooke, who will be attached to Gen. Pershing's staff, and others.

Upon leaving his ship Gen. Pershing was escorted by a detachment of Welsh fusilliers as a guard of honor. The American officer inspected a small group of soldiers on duty. Noticing stripes on the aleeve of one of the men's uniform, the general stopped and chatted with the soldier, asking what the stripes were for and how he had received his wounds:

Thanks Ship's Officers.

how he had received his wounds:

Thanks Ship's Officers.

Before leaving for London the general warmly thanked the captain and officers of the ship which had brought him to England.

Gen. Pershing was in good health and fine spirits. When told that the news of his departure from the United States had been suppressed so successfully he expressed great surprise. "I didn't know that," said the American soldier. "Why, I thought every one knew I was coming." ican soldier. "Why, I thought every one knew I was coming." Gen. Pershing's ship was escorted through the danger zone by three United States destroyers. The American commander was officially welcomed by Rear Admiral Stileman, Lieut Gen, Sir William Pitcairn Campbell and the lord mayor of Litzerpoup the commander of the c of Liverpool.

As the party stood upon the deck of the ship, the band played the American National Anthem and afterward "God Save the King." All present stood at salute until the band ceased.

Detachments of Engineers. raid. "To tand on English soil and re-ceive such a welcome is significant. We appreciate it very deeply. We ex-pect to be playing our part soon. I hope it will be a large part on the western front."

During the woyage a concert was given on shipboard. Gen. Pershing made an address.

There was great enthusiasm on board when the United States destroy-ers were sighted. It was an inspiring

board when the United States destroyers were sighted. It was an inspiring sight to see the Stars and Stripes flying above the gray battle paint, and members of the Pershing party lined the rail and cheered.

Gen. Pershing was active all the way over, conferring with his staff on plans for the work in hand.

The ship docked at 9 o'clock, and a special train was waiting to hurry the Americans to London.

General Staff Corps.

General Staff Corps: Maj. James G.

Harboard, cavalry, chief of staff;
Maj. John McA. Palmer, general staff;
Maj. John McA. Palmer, general staff,
assistants.

Adjulant General's epartment: Col.
Benjamin Alvord, adjustant; Maj.
John L. Hines, assistant.
Inspector General's Department: Col.
Andre W. Brewster, inspector; Maj.
Fox Connor, Maj. Robert L. Clark,
Officers' Reserve Corps, assistants.
Judge Advocate General's Department: Lieut. Col. Walter A. Bothel,
Judge advocate; Maj. H. A. Bayne,

arrival.

Accompanyine Gen Pershing on his
journey overseas were the following
officers, comprising his staft:
Personal Staff: Capt. Nelson E.
Margetts, Field Artillery; Capt. James
M. Collins, Cavairy; First Lieut. Martin C. Shallenberger, Infantry, aidee
de camp.

CAPITAL YOUTH AWARDED CROSS OF HONOR FOR PHOTOGRAPHING BATTERY UNDER FIRE

York, June 8.—For "spotting" a camera was smashed, but through battery of heavy German guns in some miracle the photographic plates were unbroken.

March, 1916, and received his brevet the following July. For about eight months he did routine reconnoises ance work on the front near Dunkirk, flying with the Franco-Belgian escadrille. He had already won a name for himself for his coolness and daring under fire, but it was not until recently that he came into the official eye of the French government.

Information reached the general in command of the sector, that the Germans had installed a battery of heavy guns just beyond the French lines in a position where it could drop shells almost within Dunkirk and cause an enormous amount of damage. The general decided to "spot" the battery and turn his heavy guns against it. To "spot" a heavy battery, well beyond the advanced lines, is always dangerous work.

damage. The general decided to "spot" the battery and turn his heavy guns against it. To "spot" a heavy battery, well beyond the advanced lines, is always dangerous work. The decided to decide the state of the data of the

Germans Cense Firing. The German gumers thinking the machine had been vitally damaged and that perhaps the occupants were dead, ceased firing. When within 30 feet of the ground. Littauer pointed the machine's nose straight for the earth, and a crash followed. Every

By CHARLES F. BERTELLL (By International News Service.) Paris, May 22, by mail to New bone in the young American's body was jarred. The padded seat was torn from the craft, and the observer was hurled ten feet away. Littauer's

battery of heavy German guns in the vicinity of Dunkirk and photographing it under heavy fire, Kenneth Proctor Littauer, a graduate of the Central High School, of Washington, D. C., has been awarded the Croix de Guerre.

Littauer entered the aviation in March, 1916, and received his brevet the following July. For about eight months he did routine reconnoissance work on the front near Dundard machine apparently was shot down out of control, but so strict are the regustriance particular than the photographic particular than the plottures were developed, and the plotture than the plottures were developed, and the plotture that the plotture is the plotture of the

YANKEE SAILING SHIP SAFELY CROSSES SEA

Wooden Vessel Completes Voyage to France, Braving U-Boat Perils.

Herald's Sunday Sermon

The sermon in tomorrows Sunday Herald will be written by Right
Rev. Mgr. C. F. Thomas, pastor of
St. Patrick's Church, Tenth and G
streets northwest.

Mgr. Thomas was born in Baltimore, Md., and received his education from the Caristian Brothers in
that city. He received a degree of
Licentiate of Theology from St.
Charles College, and a degree of
Canen of Theology from St. Mary's
Seminary of Baltimore. Before
coming to Washington last April,
Mgr. Thomas was rector of St.
Ann's Catholic Church, and Chancellor of the Baltimore Archdiocese. He was also assistant
priest at St. Patrick's from 1832 until 1835 under Father Walter.

Three Big New Features for The Herald!

Grantland Rice

In the great world of sports Grantland Rice ranks high, not only as a critic, but as a con-structive analyst.

He lends a helping hand to the youngster battling for hon-ors.

He encourages the athlete in the full prime of his success. He draws to him the man whose active days of sport are over, but who still feels the thrill of the contest.

Great editors, lawyers, men of letters and his brother sport writers pronounce Grantland Rice the greatest sport writer of all times.

His Articles Will Appear in

The Herald Starting

Monday.

The Man Who Makes Millions Laugh.

Briggs.

Briggs, in his cartoons, tran-scribes 'into black and white the style of humor that has its birth in genuine human emotions emotions.

His humor is clean, full of human interest, and his wide variety of subjects, such as KELLY POOL, GOLF.

FRIEND WIFE, WHEN A FRIEND. THE DAYS OF REAL SPORT.

ETC., are familiar to a vast army of readers.

There is a gratic in every

There is a smile in every stroke of his pencil and a hearty laugh in every picture. The Herald Starting

• THE HERALD CARRIES ALL THE BEST FEATURES!

His Cartoons Will Appear in

The Herald Starting